







# PRESENT

### PROTESTANTS, ROMANISTS, and JEWS:

BEING A

### FREE INQUIRY

After the CHURCH or KINGDOM of the MESSIAH:

IN A

# LETTER

TO THE

### Titular Popish Bishop of London,

Author of a TRACT, intituled,

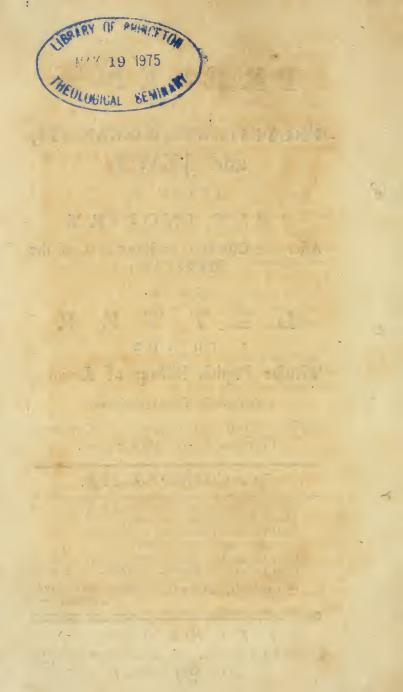
The UNERRING AUTHORITY of the CATHOLIC Church in Matters of Faith, &c.

#### By a COSMOPOLITE.

Let fubile Schoolmen teach these Friends to fight, More studious to divide than to unite, And Grace and Virtue, Sense and Reason split With all the rash Dexterity of Wit: Wits, just like Fools, at War about a Name, Have full as oft no Meaning, or the same. POPE. Yea, and why judge ye not of yourselves what is right? Luke xii. 57.

#### L O N D O N:

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#### REVEREND SIR,

ITHOUT any Intention to detract from the Merits of your private Character, but only for the Sake of Truth, I addrefs you in this public Manner. The Subject of the following Sheets being of the greatest Importance, as you yourfelf acknowledge, I may perhaps be fometimes too warm, and, in confequence of that Warmth, a little too positive : Yet, upon the whole, I hope it will appear, that I have not deviated from Modefty, Candor and Charity, oftner that those with whom I differ in Opinion.

Ì

Having a great deal of Matter before me, which I want to bring into a nar ow Com-When the pafs, my Preamble must be short. Subject is material and the Reafoning good, a Book needs no Preface : If the one is trifling and the other bad, a Preface cannot make them better.

There is no Point clearer in the Bible, than that the Jews shall be converted and dwell again in the Land of Canaan in the latter Days: And it is no lefs clear, in the Reafon and Nature of Things, that the Iniquities, the fcandalous Examples of Chriftians, the many Sects into which they are fplit, the endless Divisions and Quarrels between Christian Princes, are infurmountable Bars to the Conversion of that Feople.

ple. When a Yew beholds the idolatrous Practices of fome Nations that profefs themfelves Followers of the Meffiab, and the various, difcordant Creeds, or Systems of Faith, of Mens making, eftablished in all as Terms of Communion or Conditions of Salvation; he must be a Man of great Penetration, or else have an extraordinary Measure of divine Grace, to lift the Wheat from the Chaff, and fettle himfelf in the Truth. Such I ivifions among Chriftians ftrengthen his Prejudices and confirm him in his Incredulity : In vain do they tell him that the Meffiah came above 1700 Years ago; he obstinately shuts his Eyes to all the Proofs they can bring of it, becaufe they cannot prove, to his Satisfaction, that they are the Difciples of Chrift. If Chriftendom acted up to the Doctrine of the Prince of Peace, the Jews would foon be convinced that he rules in the World by the Comforter, the Spirit of Truth, whom he promifed and did actually fend a few Days after his Afcenfion, and does still fend, though not in the fame miraculous Manner, to all that fincerely defire to be directed by him.

But how can we expect Unity, Harmony and Peace in the Chriftian World, while any Part of it thinks itfelf abfolutely, not conditionally, fecured from Errors in Matters of Faith? So long as any Set of Men believe themfelves *infallible*, the natural Confequence is, that whether they be in Error or not, they will never have Charity for others: A firm Perfuafion of being *always* in the Right, is neceffarily attended with a domineering Spirit, and keeps Men under a moral Impoffibility of of Amendment. This ftumbling Block muft therefore be taken out of the Way, before any good can be done for the *Jews*. To attempt to put that Nation on a better Footing in temporal Concerns, and to be at the fame Time indifferent about their fpiritual Interefts, looks too much like Beginning the Work at the wrong End.

That the Difpute about Infallibility is a Point worthy of the moft ferious Confideration, is afferted by all the Divines of the Roman Church.— 'There is no Controverfy in all 'polemical Divinity (fay you) the right Decifion of which is of more Importance, than of this concerning the unerring Authority, or, as it is commonly term'd, the Infallibility of the Church of Chrift: Becaufe the Refolution of this Difficulty is, in effect, the fhorteft Way to put an End to all Difputes; at leaft, if it may be fairly refolved on the Catholic Side: For who will prefume to difpute againft the Sentence of a Judge, whom he is forced to acknowledge infallible in his Judgment?'

To fix this Infallibility in the Romifb Church, is the Defign of a Treatife you published fome Years ago, entitled, The UNERRING Authority of the Catholic Church in Matters of Faith, which to this Day is cry'd up by your Party as a Master-piece; in which I agree with them in one Sense: Nay, they boast that it has never been answered; for which very Reason I have attempted a brief Consutation of it, which I fend into the World only as a Specimen of the right Way of dealing with Pretenders to Infallibility.

In

In examining this Claim to Infallibility, I purpose to follow you no farther than the Places you quote from the Old-Testament to prove, that the Church of Rome is poffeffed of it; yet I shall take the Liberty to expound Passages by parallel ones, and take the Senfe from the Context, where you lofe Sight of it, in order to favour your Syftem. This Method I chufe for Brevity's Sake, becaufe the Texts you produce from the Old Testament being once fet in a true Light, any intelligent, well difpofed Reader may eafily find out the right Application of the Paffages you have quoted from the New Testament. And as in setting out upon an Inquiry where and what the true Church of Chrift is, all the Difputants or Inquirers neither can nor ought to have any other Guide but their own Reafon, to judge of the Characters and Marks given of that Church in Holy Writ; fo I humbly prefume you will not deny, that the first Steps we take must be Acts of meer Reafon, however we may pleafe to captivate our Understandings to her Authority, and acquiesce implicitly in every thing she propounds as Articles of Faith, after we are fully fatisfied that the is the undefiled Spoule of Chrift, who neither can nor will lead her Children into Er-Therefore, waving any Arguments I ror. might borrow from much better Pens who have already treated this Subject in a different Method, I fhall only make the beft ufe I can of my own Faculties, in fearching for the Senfe of the Texts you have applied to the Roman. Church : And as for human Authorities on either Side of the Queftion, it is to be obferved, that

that the Fathers of the primitive Church, how much foever they may deferve our Veneration as learned or pious Men, are not allowed by any Sect of Christians to be infallible; fo that to follow you in your Citations from their Writings, or bring any other Paffages of theirs against you, would be an unprofitable Labour, fince their Sentiments are not conclusive. My Bufinefs, then, being only with the Fountain of divine Knowledge, I proceed on a Prefumption, as all Writers do, that either the Learned or the Unlearned may find in this little Tract fomething not unworthy of their Notice .- Thus much by way of Introduction : Let us now open the Debate with the first Preliminary of your Work, which is,

## That Christ bath always a true Church upon Earth.

This was never denied by any that believed in *Chrift*: But it does not follow, that his Church has hitherto been confined to any particular City or Nation. The Bible does not afford fo much as one fpecial Promife of this Kind made to any People *actually* or *formerly* profeffing Chriftianity. The Gofpel has been preached to many Nations, and many have not yet heard the Sound of it: And of those that did receive it, fome have long fince corrupted it, and others have entirely lost it. However, we shall quickly find a *Place* for this true Church, where it will be for ever fo visibly and glorioully fixed, that no People will mistake it, or refuse to join in Communion with it.

The

The first Passage you produce, from the Old Testament, to argue us into a Belief that the Roman Church is, and has been these feventeen Centuries, the true Church of Christ, is the 8th Verse of the 48th Pfalm : ' As we have · beard, so have we seen, in the City of the Lord • of Hofts, in the City of our God, God will esta-· bliff it for ever.'-This Pfalm does indeed relate to the Kingdom or Church of Christ; but how it may any Way ferve the Turn of Popery, is very far from being obvious, at least to me. The City of the Lord of Hofts must either be the whole Earth, or fome particular Place : If the latter, it was incumbent on you to fhew, that when the Prophets of the Old Teftament speak of the City of God, they have a special Respect to Rome. For my part, I cannot apply the above Verle, nor the whole Scope of the Pfalm, to any past State of the Christian Church, but think it is referrable to a future and more ample, peaceable and perfect State of it; and that Jerusalem, not Rome, is to be the Head or Mother Church ; becaufe Christ forbidding Men to fwear by Jerusalem, gave this as a Reason for it, that it was the City of the great King; and it may be fairly prefumed he did not then ftrictly speak of the rebellious City that was to be destroyed in a few Years, but of that which is to be built when the Fullness of the Gentiles shall be come in. This will be farther illustrated as we go on.

Your next Proof is Pfalm lxxii. 5, 7. 'They fhall fear thee as long as the Sun and Moon endure, throughout all Generations. In his Days • Days (that is after the Coming of Chrift) fhall • the Righteous flourish, and Abundance of Peace • fo long as the Moon endureth.'—That this is prophetically defcriptive of the Meffiah's Kingdom, is not to be denied : But, for the better understanding of it, fuffer me to help you out with two more Verses of the fame Pfalm; a Course which I shall frequently take with you, for the Information of your \* Flock, few of whom have the Bible in their Hands.

8. He shall have Dominion also from Sea to Sea, and from the River unto the Ends of the Earth.

11. Yea, all Kings shall fall down before him, all Nations shall serve him.

In your Opinion the Prophecy in this Pfalm has long ago been fulfilled, and must be applied to the See of Rome and the Churches in Communion with her : In my Judgment it has not yet been fulfilled, and yet I acknowledge that Chrift has always had a true Church upon Earth ; but it has hitherto been kept under a Cloud by the Powers of Darkness and their human Agents. Every Man conversant with History knows, that those Parts of the World, which we call Chriftendom, have been thefe many Ages as much, if not more divided and diffracted than any other Parts of the Earth : Agreeably to the Saying of our bleffed Saviour, that he did not come to bring Peace on Earth, but a Sword ; which was only prophetically fpoken, in order

\* The Romanists in the Diocefe of London.

to

to undeceive those who expected that his peaceable, flourishing Kingdom, would have taken Place at that Time. Neverthelefs he is, in the strictest Sense, the Prince of Peace; his Doctrine and Example breathe nothing but Peace and Good will to Men : But the roaring Lion, who goes about feeking whom he may devour, not being yet chained down in the bottomlefs Pit, infpires the Rulers of the World with Pride, Ambition and Covetoufnefs, fets Nation against Nation and Kingdom against Kingdom, fows the Seeds of Difcord and Strife in every Climate, and fpreads the Flames of War all over the Face of the Earth. Hence it is that we have not yet feen the Righteous flourish, if thereby David meant that the World should be governed righteoufly; and nothing elfe, I think, can be meant, unless you infift upon applying the Prophecy to those ignorant Ages when the Bishops of Rome trampled on Kings and Emperors, and the Thunder of the Vatican kept the World in awe: But how righteous thefe fovereign Pontiffs were, let the Hiftorians of their Times bear Witnefs. Neither have we ever feen or heard of any thing like peaceable Days, or Abundance of Peace, as the Royal Prophet emphatically expresses it. Therefore, as not one Tittle of God's Word can fail, we ought to look for the Completion of this Prophecy in its obvious, natural Senfe, and not run away with a filly Notion that the Pfalmift had an Eye to the See of Rome, or to any Nation or Church that conforms to her Doctrine and Practices. Shew me only one fingle Age, or even but half a Century, fince Christ's Ascenfion, wherein the World has enjoyed Reft and Peace,

Peace, and I will give up the Point. And as to the great Extent of *Chrift*'s Kingdom, predicted in this Pfalm, it cannot be faid that we have yet feen all Kings falling down before him, and all Nations ferving him: Scarcely one Fourth Part of the Earth owns the Melliab; and in this fmall Part, what Ignorance, what Corruptions prevail! How many Reliques of Paganifm are retained! How few do Honour to their Profession! Now, to fuppose that inspired Men use Hyperboles in Subjects of this Importance to Mankind, would be highly injurious to God's Veracity; and therefore we must take this Prophecy in the literal Senfe.

After this you give us a long String of Verfes out of the 89th Pfalm, viz. the 3d and 4th, and then the 27th to the 37th inclusive; all which, for Brevity's Sake, I shall not transcribe, but refer the Reader to them. ' The glorious • Promife in this Pfalm, you fay, is under-• ftood of the Church of *Cbrift*, the fpiritual · Seed of David, by Calvin himfelf, 1. 4. Inft. . c. I. Sect. 27. and indeed cannot by any · Chriftian be applied to the carnal Seed and . Throne of David, which is long fince gone ' to Ruin.'-Geneva and Rome being thus agreed in the Point, I likewife grant it : But then, that we may not bewilder ourfelves, we fhould take this Obfervation along with us, which will be found of great Ufe for coming at the true Sense of the Prophecies of the Old Teftament relative to the Church, viz. That the Prophets, in their lofty, and glorious Defcriptions of the Meffiah's Kingdom, generally have an Eye to the happy Time of the Union of C both

both Jews and Gentiles in one Faith and under one Head, and but very sparingly touch upon the intermediate Space, i. e. the Ages between this Æra and the first Promulgation of the Gofpel, which include the Conflicts of the Church with Hereticks and Idolaters; the bloody Perfecutions fhe fuffered under Heathen Kings and Emperors; the Afflictions fhe has endured under carnal, worldly minded Princes. who, though professing Christianity in some Shape or other, have yet, through Remiffnefs or Ignorance, fuffered the Spoule of Chrift to be driven into the Wilderness, nay, have been fometimes directly inftrumental in oppreffing and keeping her in Bondage; utterly difregarding both Law and Gofpel, or making Religion a meer State Engine to ferve their Ambition and other diforderly Paffions. Now, Sir, if the Paffages you have produced from the Soth Pfalm must be understood of the glorious Estate of the Church of Christ, in what Sense are we to take the reft of this Pfalm, from v. 27 to the End? It is manifestly the Reverse, and confequently may be taken for the low, disconfolate Condition of the Faithful in divers Ages and different Places. However, I recommend both Sides of the Picture to your farther Confideration, begging you would be pleafed to folve the Difficulty by an infallible Sentence.

Having, as you imagine, fo firmly laid your Foundation in the Pfalms, you proceed thus: <sup>6</sup> In fine, to pafs over many other Texts, which <sup>6</sup> we fhall quote hereafter, the prophet *Daniel* <sup>6</sup> bears evident Teftimony to the Church's <sup>6</sup> Perpetuity,

### (11)

· Perpetuity, when interpreting the Dream of · Nebuchadnezzar, Chap. ii. 44. he tells us, • In the Days of these Kings shall the God of • Heaven set up a Kingdom [the Kingdom or " Church of Christ] which shall never be de-· Stroyed \_\_\_\_\_ And it shall stand for ever.' \_\_\_\_\_ It is certain that this Passage, taken fingly, does pretty well for your System, and may fatisfy fuch as care not for nice Difquifitions that require long Application : Here we have a Kingdom fet up, which is to ftand for ever; and you would have us take the Roman Church for that Kingdom. A brief Exposition of the whole Chapter would have been very acceptable to the Illiterate of your Communion, who certainly cannot form any clear Notion of Times and Circumstances from the fingle Verfe you have been pleafed to give them : But fince you have declined the Tafk, I shall attempt it.

Nebuchadnezzar having utterly forgot a Dream that had extremely difcomposed his Mind, Daniel is brought before him, and not only reveals, but also gives him the Interpretation of it, as follows:

V. 31. Thou, O King, faweft, and behold, a great Image: This great Image, whoje Brightnefs was excellent, flood before thee, and the Form thereof was terrible.

32. This Image's Head was of fine Cold, his Breast and his Arms of Silver, his Belly and his Thighs of Brass.

33.

33. His Legs of Iron, his Feet part of Iron and part of Clay.

34. Thou fawest till that a Stone was cut out without Hands, which smote the Image upon his Feet that were of Iron and Clay, and brake them to Pieces.

35. Then was the Iron, the Clay, the Brafs, the Silver and the Gold broken to Pieces together, and became like the Chaff of the Summer-threffing Floors, and the Wind carried them away, that no Place was found for them: And the Stone that fmote the Image became a great Mountain, and filled the whole Earth.

Having thus related the Dream, after a refpectful introductory Compliment, the Prophet fays to Nebuchadnezzar, v. 38. Thou art this Head of Gold,

39. And after thee shall arife another Kingdom inferior to thee, and another third Kingdom of Brass, which shall bear Rule over all the Earth.

40. And the fourth Kingdom shall be strong as Iron: Forasmuch as Iron breaketh in Pieces, and subdueth all Things: And as Iron that breaketh all these, shall it break in Pieces, and bruize.

41. And whereas thou faweft the Feet and Toes, Part of Potters Clay, and Part of Iron: The Kingdom shall be divided, but there shall be in it of the Strength of the Iron, forasmuch as thou faweft the Iron mixt with miry Clay.

42.

43. And whereas thou faweft Iron mixt with miry Clay, they shall mingle themselves with the Seed of Men: But they shall not cleave one to another, even as Iron is not mixed with Clay.

44. And in the Days of these Kings shall the God of Heaven set up a Kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: And the Kingdom shall not be left to other People, but it shall break in Pieces, and consume all these Kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever.

45. Forafmuch as thou fawest that the Stone was cut out of the Mountain without Hands, and that it brake in Pieces the Iron, the Brass, the Clay, the Silver and the Gold; the great God hath made known to the King what shall come to pass hereafter: And the Dream is certain, and the Interpretation thereof sure.

This Image, I think, is allowed by all Commentators to fignify *literally* the *four* great Monarchies : The Point is fo clear, that no Man converfant with Hiftory does doubt it. In a *fpiritual* Senfe I beg Leave, but with Submiftion to better Judges, to take the Image for an Emblem of *Idolatry*, which runs thro' the *Babylonian*, *Perfian*, *Grecian* and *Roman* Empires, gradually growing more bafe and abominable; otherwife, methinks, the Order of the Metals ought to have been inverted, the Head made of of Iron and Clay, and the Legs and Toes of Gold. But, not to infift politively on this, let us come directly to the Point that more immediately concerns you.

Christ, the Stone mentioned above, was born in the Reign of Augustus, when the Roman Kingdom was in the Meridian of its Strength and Glory : But he did not then fmite the Image upon the Legs nor the Feet; for that Monarchy still continued very powerful for about four hundred Years after, tho' fometimes terribly shaken by the Goths and other barbarous Nations. Towards the End of the fifth Century it was quite broken in the West, and out of its Ruins ten Kingdoms or Sovereignties arofe; fince which the Eastern Part of this Monarchy has been entirely fwallowed up by the Turks. Thus the two Iron Legs are deftroyed; the Strength, Grandeur and Dignity of the Empire are gone: But this, I apprehend, was not properly the Act of the Stone cut out without Hands, for Christ's peculiar Part of the Work, in demolifhing this Image, is the finiting it on the Toes; which Blow is not vet struck.

In the Reign of *Tiberius*, *Chrift* began to preach the Gofpel: This was precifely the Time of the fetting up the Kingdom of God, poor and opprefied in its Beginnings, the great Image ftanding then, and for a long Time after, on its Iron Legs. Of this Kingdom it is faid, that *it fhall never be deftroyed*, i. e. all the Efforts of the *Roman* Government to fubvert it fhould prove fruitlefs; the bloody Perfections of the heathen Emperors having only ferved to fpread it farther, and encrease the Number of Chriftians: Since which it has weathered out many other Storms, refifting the joint Attacks of Superfition and Infidelity, which have been labouring, for above a thousand Years past, to extinguish the Light of the Gospel. Then the Prophet notes, that this Kingdom *shall not be* left to other People; i.e. no other Empire shall come after it, as the Babylonian Monarchy was fucceeded by the Perfian, and this by the Grecian, which in its Turn was fwallowed up by the Roman : But it shall break in Pieces and consume all these Kingdoms, i. e. put down Tyranny, Superfition and Idolatry all over the World. triumph over the Devices of the Father of Lies, and confound the Machinations of all his human Agents. Now, the Conclusion is, that hitherto we have only feen the afflisted and militant Estate of the Melliah's Kingdom : Its peaceable and triumphant Effate does not commence till the Stone finites the Image upon the Toes of Iron and Clay, i. e. the laft, weak, divided. bafe, corrupt Estate of the Roman Kingdom; because 'tis not till then that all the four Metals and the Clay are broken to pieces together, or all falle Worship and Reliques of Paganism utterly abolished : Nor does the Stone, till then, swell into a great Mountain, filling the whole Earth, Its Duration, in this temporal, triumphant Eftate, is a thoufand Years, as we may gather from the 20th Chapter of St. John's Revelation: In its spiritual Estate it is to endure eternally in Heaven. But the eternal does not exclude the temporal Duration; because Daniel is defcribing a Scene on Earth, a Succeffion of idolatrous.

idolatrous Kingdoms, whofe Power and very Names are at laft annihilated by the Kingdom of God; and as the latter comes in the room of them, fo that no Place is found for them, it muft confiquently be likewife on *Earth*. All this is confirmed and illuftrated in the 7th Chapter of the fame Prophet, where we are told in Conclusion, that the Kingdom and Dominion, and the Greatnefs of the Kingdom under the whole Heaven, shall be given to the People of the Saints of the most High, whose Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom, and all Dominions shall ferve and obey him.

Thus far it appears that *Chrift* has always a true Church upon Earth, but that the Texts you have made ufe of to prove it, are not applicable to *Rome*. Proceed we now to your fecond Preliminary, which is,

# That Christ's Church upon Earth is always visible.

This cannot be denied. In whatfoever State the Church may be, it must needs be visible, tho' not to every Man. When Jezabel had flain the Lord's Prophets, *Elijab* thought himfelf the only remaining true Believer; and yet we read of many thousands still left in *Ifrael* that had not bowed the Knee to *Baal*; but though they were unknown to that great Prophet, they must needs have been visible to many other Perfons, unlefs we suppose that each of them lived separately in Caves, Mountains and Woods. The Light of the Gospel may be fometimes eclipfed, but but never totally extinguished : The Church of Cbrift, even while in the Wilderness, must have been confpicuous enough to every one that loved the Truth, and held it in Righteousness; for a Man may be a true Believer and a right Worshipper of God, tho' his Bishop teaches Herefy and commits Idolatry.—But as this Way of Reasoning may not be fatisfactory to you, let us see how you prove this perpetual Visibibility.

For the first Proof you give us Ifaiab ii. 2, 3. 'And it shall come to pass in the last Days, that the Mountain of the Lord's House shall be established in the Top of the Mountains, and shall be exalted above the Hills; and all Nations fhall flow unto it. And many People shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the Mountain of the Lord, to the House of the God of Jacob, and he will teach us of his Ways, and we will walk in his Paths; for out of Zion shall go forth the Law, and the Word of the Lord from Jerufalem.

Here we have indeed a vifible and glorious Church; but the Queftion is, Whether it has been fo thefe 1700 Years paft? I answer in the Negative. The Difference, then, between us lying in Point of Time and Place, let us endeavour to fet the Matter in a clear Light.

Though fome Divines, befides those of your Communion, may please to take the Mountain of the Lord's House for Christ's Church in general, it is plain by the Context, that some particular Place is meant thereby; so plain in-D deed, deed, that it fcarcely requires any Comment. We fee all Nations flowing to it, and exhorting each other to go up to that Place, which the Prophet calls Zion and Jerufalem: But in what Senfe we must take this Jerufalem, is the grand Queftion.

We know that out of Zion the Law did go forth, and the Word of the Lord from Jerufalem, by the preaching of the Meffiah and his Apoftles; but this does not fully answer the Senfe of Ifaiab, who means, that the Law and the Word of the Lord not only go forth from Zion, but also abide there; in Confequence of which all Nations flock to it. Now, though the Gospel was first promulgated from Jeru-falem, who gave Ear to the Preachers? Very few indeed, when compared to the vaft Numbers that rejected the good Tydings. Did all Nations then flow to the Church, or to Jerufalem ? No; the Jews were the first Perfecutors of Christianity, and brought Destruction on themfelves for that and other Crimes : And afterwards the Rulers of the World fet themfelves against the Church, and with all the cruel Devices that infernal Malice could invent, ftrove to extirpate the Followers of Chrift. Therefore, we cannot take that Time for the last Days.

But if you will infift, that Jerufalem ought to be taken in a figurative Senfe, as fignifying the whole Church of *Chrift*, wherefoever fpread; I anfwer, that though this Senfe may fometimes be adopted, yet it cannot be admitted in this Place; becaufe we need not be told that the Word of the Lord fhall go forth from *his* Church, Church, fince no Man of common Senfe ever expected it should proceed from another Quarter, or be found among any other Congregation. If this be all that we are to understand by *Jerufalem*, the World may remain divided and distracted about Religion till the general Conflagration; fince every Sect of Christians may confidently cry up their own Communion for the spiritual Zion, and allegorize all the Prophecies in direct Contradiction to common Senfe and undeniable Facts.

It may, perhaps, be no Breach of Charity to fuppose you were fensible that the 4th Verse of Ifaiab's fecond Chapter might produce fome Ideas very prejudicial to your System; and therefore you omitted it, though it has fo manifeft a Connection with the foregoing; for which very Reason I must not pass it over. And he shall judge among the Nations, and shall rebuke many People : And they shall beat their Swords into plow-Shares, and their Spears into Pruning-Hooks : Nation shall not lift up a Sword against Nation, neither shall they learn War any more. The fame we read in the 4th Chapter of Micab, who fubjoins, But they shall fit every Man under bis Vine and under bis Fig-tree, and none shall make them afraid.

Now I fhould be glad to be informed in what Age this Prediction has been fulfilled. Has there been any Thing like peaceable Times in this World, fince the Mountain of the Lord's Houfe was eftablished at *Rome*, where I prefume you would have us look for it ? No fuch Thing can be afferted; all Historians, all D 2 Records Records bear Witnefs of the contrary: Therefore the Prophecy is yet to be fulfilled, and *Jerufalem* is the Place from whence all Nations thall receive Inftructions; which I thall endeavour to elucidate by the following Paffages of Zechariab.

15.16

Chap. ii. 11, 12. And many Nations Iball be joined to the Lord in that Day, and shall be my People : And I will dwell in the Midst of thee. and those shalt know that the Lord of Hosts bath fent me unto thee. And the Lord shall inherit Judab bis Portion in the Holy Land, and shall chuse Jerusalem again .- This cannot be the City they were rebuilding in Zechariab's Time, because none of the Gentile Nations were then joined to the Lord. The Perfon mentioned to be fent, is Christ, whom the Jews, as well as the reft of the infidel World, will acknowledge : By his Spirit (for I do not adopt the Notion of his perfonal Refidence) he will dwell in his Church wherefoever extended, but in a more special Manner at Jerusalem; else what can be meant by the Lord's chufing that City again ?

Chap. viii. 3. Thus faith the Lord, I am returned unto Zion, and will dwell in the Midff of Jerusalem: And Jerusalem shall be called a City of Truth, and the Mountain of the Lord of Hosts, the boly Mountein.—This can't be the City that was re-edified under the Persian Monarchy and destroyed by the Romans.

V. 4. There shall yet Old Men and Old Women dwell in the Streets of Jerusalem, and every Man with with his Staff in his Hand for very Age. 5. And the Streets of the City shall be full of Boys and Girls, playing in the Streets thereof .- The Jews were not bleffed with Longævity after their Return from the Babylonifb Captivity; therefore this Promife respects the new Jerusalem which we should yet expect. It may also ferve to invalidate the Notion of those who contend for Chrift's reigning visibly, or corporally prefent, in this future Jerusalem, with the Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles and other Saints. This new City is to be inhabited by mortal Men, elfe the Circumstance of walking with Staves, to fupport old Age, would not be mentioned; and that fuch Men are to be the Inhabitants thereof, is made ftill plainer by the Boys and Girls playing in the Streets. Procreation, then, ftill goes on as usual; but after the Refurrection, as our bleffed Saviour tells us, Men do not marry : Confequently, the new Jerusalem is not to be the Refidence of the raised Saints during the Millenium. Some learned Commentators are indeed willing to admit of the perfonal Appearance of Chrift only for a fort Time at the Beginning of the Millenium, as feveral Paffages of Scripture feem to make for it : But as the Point is not clear to me, I will neither affirm nor deny it.

V. 20, 21, 22, It shall yet come to pass, that there shall come People, and the Inhabitants of many Cities. And the Inhabitants of one City shall go to another, saying, Let us go speedily to pray before the Lord, and to seek the Lord of Hosts: I will go also. Yea, many People and strong Nations shall come to seek the Lord of Hosts

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Hofts in Jerufalem, and to pray before the Lord. This tallies fo exactly with the 2d and 3d Verfes of Ifaiab's fecond Chapter, that it is impossible to fall into a Mistake concerning the Meaning of the Mountain of the Lord's House.

Zechariah alfo faith, Chap. xii. 6. Jerufalem shall be inhabited again, in her own Place, even in Jerufalem.—The most nefarious Caviller can't diffort this Paffage from its obvious and natural Sense; for if Jerufalem is not to be taken literally, it follows that Zechariah has put a Banter on the common Sense of Mankind, and laid a stumbling Block for the Jews in particular.

The fame Prophet going on with the Scene that shall happen in the last Days, tells' us, Chap. xiii. 2. And it shall come to pass in that Day, saith the Lord of Hosts, that I will cut off the Names of the Idols out of the Land; and they shall no more be remembered.—The fame thing Isaiab tells us in the Chapter above mentioned: All Pictures are to be destroyed, and the Idols utterly abolished. The Jews indeed have long fince cast off those Works of Vanity and Delufion; and 'tis to be prefumed Christians will do the fame in the latter Days.

Again, Zechariab faith, Chap. xiv. 8. And it shall be in that Day, that living Waters shall go out from Jerusalem; half of them towards the former Sea, and half of them toward the binder. Sea: In Summer and in Winter shall it be.—. These living Waters are the Law and the Word of the Lord, which go forth from Zion and Jerusalem, Jerufalem, as Ifaiab faith: By Summer and Winter we may understand all Seasons and all Occasions. See this further illustrated in Ezekiel xlvii. 8. Joel iii. 18.

In fine, Zechariah, faith, v. 9. of the Chapter laft mentioned, And the Lord shall be King over all the Earth : In that Day shall there be ONE Lord, and his Name ONE.—This agrees with Ifaiah's fecond Chapter, where we are told, that the losty Looks of Man shall be bumbled, and the Haughtiness of Men shall be bowed down, and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that Day. i. e. worshipped in Spirit and in Truth by all Nations, in confequence of his arising to shake terribly the Earth, and destroying Idolatry both Root and Branch.

I have dwelt the longer on your first Quotation from *Ifaiab* to prove the Church's perpetual Visibility, that I may be more concise on the other Texts, whereby you would induce us to look for that Visibility at *Rome*, and in the Nations joined in Communion with her.

Your next Proof is from the fame Prophet, Chap. lxii. 6. 'I have fet Watchmen upon thy 'Walls, O Jerufalem, which fhall never hold 'their peace Day nor Night.'—According to your Conftruction of this Paffage, the Church of Chrift, by which we must always understand your Church, has never wanted, nor ever will want, a perpetual Succeffion of Orthodox Pastors and Teachers. For my part, I cannot find fo much as one fingle Verse in this Chapter of Ifaiah, that may with the least Colour of Reason

Reafon, be applied in favour of the Bifhop of Rome and the Nations in Communion with him : but the whole, in my humble Opinion, must be understood of some future State of the Meffiah's Kingdom, of which, 'tis plain, Jerufalem is to be the Head : Otherwife it will be impoffible to reconcile this Prophecy with the Rules of Common Senfe and Propriety of Speech, which I prefume the infpired Penmen never intended to deviate from, as their Writings were defigned for the Inftruction of the Unlearned, as well as the Learned, in all Ages and Nations; though I allow that, for wife Ends of Providence, the Holy Ghoft has directed them to wrap up certain Predictions in Metaphors and Emblems; as may be inftanced in the Apocalypse, which abounds with them more than any other Book, for a Reafon which your Divines readily enough perceive, when they fet themfelves to comment upon it.

The Queftion is, what are we to underftand by Jerusalem in the Paffage just quoted ? Upon a careful Examination of the Context, we cannot but declare for the literal Senfe; becaufe we find a Promise made to a forsaken, desolate Land, or City, to receive her into Favour again, to marry ber, to make ber a Praise in the Earth, and a Crown of Glory in the Hands of the Lord. Now, Sir, I prefume you will hardly allow that Rome, or your Church, has ever been caft off and left defolate, and needs to be reftored; for this would be a Contradiction to your own Principles: Therefore, I must take Leave to apply this Promise to the Jewish People and the Land of Judea, where the Gospel will be reftored

ftored in the latter Days, and from thence diffused all over the Earth, as hath been already shewn. And, for your farther Satisfaction, please to take this Observation, which you will find of great Use, whenever you think fit to exercife your Talents again in expounding and applying Prophecies, viz. That where the literal Senfe prefents us with no Abfurdity, or is not impossible in the Nature of Things, nor repugnant to any other express, plain Declaration in Holy Writ, we ought to adopt that Senfe, and not run the Rifque of bewildering ourfelves with fuch forced Conftructions and allegorical. Interpretations, as Men of a fertile Invention may put upon the plainest Passages in Scripture, when Interest or Prejudice engages them to maintain any favourite Syftem.

After urging Matth. v. 14. which I pass by without Notice, for the Reason given in the Beginning of my Work, you bring us again to Ifaiab, Chap. lx. 11. 'Thy Gates shall be open ' continually, they shall not be shut Day nor Night, ' that Men may bring unto thee the Forces of the ' Gentiles, and that their Kings may be brought.' But here, I think, you speed no better than you have already done by meddling with this Prophet, as any unprejudiced Man may perceive by the following Verses of the fame Chapter, which I shall briefly expound.

10. And the Sons of Strangers shall build up thy Walls, and their Kings shall minister unto thee: For in my Wrath I smote thee, but in my Favour kave I had Mercy on thee.—What Place can this be, but Jerusalem, which God destroyed in his E Wrath? Wrath? This ruined City is to be rebuilt, not by the Seed of Jacob, but by fome Christian Potentates: Whence it feems that the Jews, after their Reftoration, may not be fole Proprietors of Jerusalem and the Land of Canaan.

14. The Sons also of them that afflicted thee, shall come bending unto thee; and all they that despised thee shall bow themselves down at the Soles of thy Feet; and they shall call thee the City of the Lord, the Zion of the holy one of Israel.— These I take to be the Roman and Mahometan Powers, who have in their Turns successively destroyed and kept desolate the Land of Camaan; and these shall repent and pay Homage to Jerusalem in her future glorious State.

15. Whereas thou hast been forsaken and hated, fo that no Man went through thee, I will make thee an eternal Excellency, a foy of many Generations.—Plainly importing the Destruction of Jerusalem, the Rejection of the Jews, and their future Adoption.

18. Violence shall no more be heard in thy Land, Wasting nor Destruction within thy Borders; but thou shalt call thy Walls Salvation, and thy Gates Praise.—If this Verse and all the rest of the Chapter is to be understood, in a large Sense, of the Christian Church in general, I would fain know in what Age and in what Countries we must look for this peaceable, equitable, holy State which Isiab is describing. Shall we go as high up as the Reign of Constantine, the first Christian Emperor? Alas! 'tis not to be found then, nor in the Reigns of his Children and their Successors. Shall we feek it in the half Christian. Chriftian, half barbarian Gothic States? No; there is nothing to be feen amongst them but Monkery, Superfition, großs Idolatry, Violence and Bloodshed. Is it then to be found in our Days? Chriftendom is indeed lefs barbarous and ignorant than formerly; but God alone knows how much Ground the Devil may have loft or gained by the Change: To me it feems immaterial whether Men work out their Perdition rudely or politely. However, an Increase of Knowledge is a great Step towards introducing the glorious Scene exhibited in this Chapter of Ifaiab, which I apprehend is coincident with the binding of Satan, Revel. xx. in whatever Senfe we may take it; for till the Temptor is reftrained and confined, the World cannot be freed from Violence, Wafting and Destruction, which Jerusalem has felt more feverely than any other Place, and from which, 'tis plain, she in particular is to be delivered in the latter Days, and made the Head of the Meffiah's Kingdom on Earth. And now, Sir, do you think there is any thing abfurd or feemingly impoffible in all this? You cannot but know that the Scripture abounds with Promifes of Favours and Bleffings to Jerusalem, most of which we are certain, from paft Events, and the prefent Condition of that City and circumjacent Territory, have not yet been performed: But I believe you would be hard put to it to produce from all the Sacred Writings fo much as one plain, express Promise of good Things to Rome. I will not affirm that, on the contrary, there are dreadful Judgments denounced against her; because you would readily reply, that I take that for granted which is contro-E 2 verted a

verted; Babylon, in St. John's Revelation, not fignifying Rome in her Chriftian State, but fomething elfe, which, however, your infallible Expositors can make neither Head nor Tail of.

After having thus unadvifedly flumbled upon Ifaiab's 60th Chapter, you urge, for the perpetual Vifibility of the Remifb Church, Genefis xxii. 18. 'In thy Seed (fays God Almighty to 'Abraham) fhall all the Nations of the Earth be 'bleffed.'—Very rightly brought in for the glorious Vifibility of Chrift's Church; but, unluckily for your Caufe, it proves too much. The Word all, in its common Ufe and Acceptation, implies at leaft a Majority: But hardly a fiftb Part of the Globe has yet enjoy'd the Benefit of the Promife made to Abraham. Therefore, as God's Word does not go forth in vain, the full Performance of this Promife is yet to come.

Neither are you more lucky in producing the 8th Verfe of the fecond Pfalm to prop up your decaying Church: ' Afk of me; and I fhall ' give thee the Heathen for thine Inheritance, and ' the uttermost Parts of the Earth for thy Pof-' feffion.'—When David wrote this, the People of God were one little Nation, diffinct and feparated from all the reft of the World, who are called the Heathen in the Scripture Stile: Now, left it fhould be thought, that a few Kingdoms fubmitting to the Meffiah was all that is meant by giving him the Heathen for his Inheritance, the Royal Prophet emphatically adds, the uttermost Parts of the Earth ; Which agrees with

with the Idea Daniel gives us of Christ's Kingdom in his fecond and feventh Chapters. Why this Prophecy has not yet been fulfilled, we may partly gather from the fecond and third Verfes of this Pfalm; The Kings of the Earth fet themfelves, and the Rulers take Counfel together, against the Lord, and against his Anointed, saying, Let us break their Bands asunder, and cast away their Cords from us. This feems to tally pretty well with what is faid in the Apocalyple, of the Kings of the Earth giving their Power and Authority to the Beaft, and committing Fornication with the mystical Babylon, the Mother of Harlots; which, whether you will allow her to be Rome or not, must certainly be fome Place or Country that professes Chriftianity in fome Shape or other; .for where there is no Idolatry mixed with the Worship of God, there cannot be faid to be any spiritual Fornication; this Crime implying the Breach of a Covenant entered into with God to worship him alone.

The next Authority you produce is the 27th Verfe of the 22d Pfalm : 'All the Ends of the 'World fhall remember and turn unto the Lord, 'and all the Kindreds of the Nations fhall wor-'fhip before thee.'—Will they all acknowledge Rome to be the Seat of Chrift's Vicar, and join in Communion with her; or have they all done it already ? The latter Part of the Queftion even you yourfelf muft refolve in the Negative, and the former I take Leave flatly to deny; becaufe that in the Prophecies of the Church's great Splendor and Amplitude, there is generally fomething dropt about the Extirpation of Idolatry: *latry*: The former cannot take place till the total Abolition of the latter. But you'll fay this does not concern your Church, which is quite free from Idolatry; and fo I must let it pass, as this is not a proper Place to enter into a Controversy about it.

Then you refer us again to Ilaiah, Chap. xlix. 6. ' It is a light Thing that thou shoulds be · my Servant to raife up the Tribes of Jacob-- - I will also give thee for a Light to the Gentiles, that thou mayest be my Salvation unto " the End of the Earth.'---- Why you left out thefe Words in the Middle of the Verfe, and to restore the preserved of Israel, I can no other Way account for, than by fuppoling it proceeded from a Shynefs to mention any thing that fquints at the Reftauration or Conversion of the Jews, left it should make your Readers conclude, that these glorious Promises to the Church of Christ are to have their full Accom- . plifhment at or about the Time of the Calling of the Jews; and confequently, that the Roman Church is too hafty or too prefumptuous in arrogating them to herfelf.

To fhew what bungling Work the greateft Doctors are capable of making, when they don't regard the Context, I fubjoin a few more Verfes of *Ifaiab*'s 49th Chapter.

14. But Zion faid, The Lord hath forsaken me, and my Lord hath forgotten me.

15. Can a Woman forget her fucking Child, that fhe should not have Compassion on the Son of her her Womb? Yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee.

16. Behold, I have graven thee on the Palms of my Hands, thy Walls are continually before me.

19. For thy waste and thy desolate Places, and the Land of thy Destruction shall even now be too narrow by Reason of the Inhabitants, and they that swallowed thee up shall be far away.-By which Paffages, as well as by the whole Scope of the Chapter, we plainly perceive a special Promife of great Bleffings to fome particular Land or People; and if this be not the carnal Seed of Israel and the Land of Judea, it is impoffible to make Senfe of the Prophecy. Does not this last Verse in particular confirm what the fame Prophet fays, in his fecond Chapter, of all Nations reforting to Jerusalem ? If nothing more was meant here, than that the Gentiles should embrace the Gospel, with what Propriety could the Prophet fay, that their waste and desolate Places, the Land of their Destruction, should be too narrow for the Inhabitants? Not that we are to fuppofe all Nations will take up their Reft in the Land of Ifrael, after the Restoration of the Gospel there, but that there will be a great Concourfe of People from all Parts, and that the Holy Land and neighbouring Countries will be more populous than other Parts of the Globe. I need fay no more on this Head. Let every one read the whole Chapter attentively, and judge whether it agrees with the past or present State of the World in general, or is applicable to the Roman

Roman Church in particular. The Harlot may indeed usurp the Prerogatives and deck herself with the Ornaments of the Bride : But let her think of the dreadful Sentence pronounced against her that faith in her Heart, I fit a Queen, and am no Widow, and shall see no Sorrow. Revel. xviii. 7.

The next Thing I am to confider is the Ift, 2d and 3d Verfes of Ifaiab's 54th Chapter, which is another of your Proofs of the Church's perpetual Visibility. ' Sing, O Barren, thou that dift not bear, break forth into finging, and ' cry aloud, thou that didft not travail with · Child; for more are the Children of the defolate • than the Children of the married Wife. Enlarge • the Place of thy Tents, and let them stretch • forth the Curtains of thine Habitations : Spare not, lengthen thy Cords and strengthen thy Stakes. For thou shalt break forth on the Right ' Hand and on the Left, and thy Seed shall inherit ' the Gentiles, &c.' You should have added. and make the desolate Cities to be inhabited. The Defign of this Omiffion, I think, is too glaring to be concealed or denied. Being fenfible it might occur to fome of your Readers, that the Land of Judea and Jerusalem have lain in a defolate Condition thefe many Ages, you flily fkip over what plainly imports a Reftauration of the Fews to that Land, and a glorious and more extensive Estate of Christ's Church at, and for a long Time after, their Conversion.

But fhould we even allow this whole Chapter of *Ifaiab* to be only a Defcription of the Glory of the Christian Church, abstracting from the Conversion Conversion and Restoration of the Jews, you would still lofeyour Point; it being impossible, without offering manifest Violence to the Text, to reconcile the Prophet's Expressions with the History of that Church whereof *Rome* has been the Head upwards of a thousand Years, or 1700 as her Advocates maintain.

Isaiab fays v. 13, 14. And all thy Children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the Peace of thy Children. In Righteousness shalt thou be established : Thou shalt be far from Op-pression, for thou shalt not fear ; and from Terror, for it shall not come near thee. Now, Sir, pleafe to tell us in what Century this comfortable Prediction has been fulfilled; or elfe fhew that it is not inconfiftent with the Veracity of an infpired Writer to exceed in romantick Flights and Hyperboles the most licentious Poets. If you fix your Foot in the three or four first Centuries, which are allowed to be the pureft Ages of the Church, we may indeed find Righteousness enough ; but, at the fame Time, we fee Oppression abounding and her Children in perpetual Fear and Terror. If we come down lower, and confine ourfelves within the Pale of that Church which is in Communion with and dependant on Rome, then shall we be at a Loss to know how all her Children are taught of the Lord, fince fo few of them ever read or hear his Word.-But I ask your Pardon for this hafty Reflection : I did not confider that the Paftors of your Church are infallible, and whatever they teach must confequently be as true and as edifying as the Scriptures.

Another Text which you think will ferve to prove the conftant Vifibility of your Church, is Malachi i. 11. ' From the Rifing of the Sun ' even to the going down of the fame, my Name ' fhall be great among the Gentiles.'—I am fenfible you'll have Caufe to grow very angry, if I never grant you any thing: Therefore, to put you in good Humour for half a Minute, I let this Text pafs (leaving the Reader to interpret it with the Help of what has been faid already) becaufe you might filence me with the planting of Popery in fome of the remoteft Parts of the East and West within these two or three laft Centuries.

Having gone thus far, you feem to think yourfelf invulnerable, and with an Air of Triumph proceed as follows :

<sup>6</sup> But nothing can be more decifive for the <sup>6</sup> perpetual Vifibility of the Church of *Ckrift*, <sup>6</sup> than two illuftrious Teftimonies of the Pro-<sup>6</sup> phet *Jeremiab*, the one in the 31ft Chapter, <sup>6</sup> the other in the 33d.'—N. B. I don't difpute that Vifibility, infome Degree, in every Age fince *Cbrift* was upon Earth : My chief Bufinefs is to fhew that you do not understand the Prophecies of the Old Teftament; and that if all the Doctors of your Church understand them no better, their Pretensions to Modesty and Candor must stand on the fame Foundation as their Infallibility.

In the 31ft Chapter (fay you) v. 31, &c.
He gives us the following Account of the
eftablishing of the new Law.' [Here I must again

again remind you, that the Jewish Prophets, when they speak of this Establishment, generally have an Eye to that Period of Time when their own Nation is to partake of the Bleffings of the new Covenant, and fo defcribe the Church in her most flourishing and glorious State.] Behold the Days come, faith the Lord, that I " will make a new Covenant with the House of ' Israel and with the House of Judah :'-If the Prophet does not mean all the twelve Tribes, wherefoever they may be difperfed, I am at a Lofs to tell why he fpeaks thus diffinctly of the House of Israel and the House of Judab : Or, if it feem better to you, you may thereby un-derstand the Union of the Jews with the Gentiles, though it will be but a lame Exposition, But let us follow you a Step farther, and we shall find you stumbling again.

" Not according to the Covenant that I made " with their Fathers, &c.' Here you break off the Verfe, but, with your Leave, I must go through with it, becaufe it is very effential to the Point in Difpute; In the Day that I took them by the Hand, to bring them out of the Land of Egypt, which my Covenant they brake, although I was an Husband unto them, saith the Lord. A Man must be very ignorant or extremely dull, not to perceive your drift in curtailing this Paffage: It too plainly fignifies the Jewish People; and fo you were under a Neceffity to fkip over the most material Part of it, even the Circumstance of being brought out of Egypt. But fuppoling we must take it in the Sense which makes for your Purpose, i. e. the spiritual Seed of Ifrael, exclusively of the carnal; it will then F 2 follow.

follow, that the *Chriftians* have broken the Covenant which was made for *them* with the Chilof *Ifrael* when God led the *latter* out of the Land of *Egypt*; for I hope you cannot be fo extravagant as to maintain, that the *Heathen* could break a Covenant that was not made with them: And how far the *Romi/b* Church in particular may be affected by fuch a Conclusion, I leave to be determined by every Man that understands the full Force and Meaning of the *firft and fecond Commandments*.

The 23d Verse you give entire, viz. ' But \* this shall be the Covenant that I will make with · the House of Israel, After those Days, saith the · Lord, I will put my Law in their inward Parts, and write it in their Hearts, and will be their God, and they (ball be my People.'-But, for the Reasons just affigned, you might as well have curtailed this Paffage alfo, or rather omitted it entirely; the Justice of which Remark is farther evinced by the 24th Verfe, which you likewife quote, except thefe Words at the End of it, for I will forgive their Iniquity, and I will remember their Sin no more. The Defign of this Omiffion is fo apparent, that I need not fpend much Time in exposing it. God fays here by the Mouth of Jeremiah, they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them; which, I think, implies nothing lefs than a general Conversion of all the Tribes of Ifrael, taking the Words in the narrowest Sense, which is the literal and natural Construction, as is evident by the Context : But in a larger Sense, which, however, is a forced Construction, they may imply a general

neral Reformation of Christendom, and the Conversion of all those Nations that are involved in Mahometan Delusions or immerfed in Pagan Darknefs. Now, if in Contempt of common Senfe and Propriety of Speech, this Promife must be restrained, for its full Performance, to the *(piritual Seed of I/rael only,* i. e. fuch of the Gentile Nations as have from Time to Time embraced the Gospel, it will be impoffible to fix upon any Epoch in which it can be faid to have been in any tolerable Degree fulfilled ; unlefs, to folve the Difficulty, we run into this childish Way of arguing, viz. That all those who in any Age or Nation did receive the Gospel and live up to it, did all know the Lord from the leaft to the greateft of them; or, in other Words, that every individual good Chriftian was a good Chriftian. It would be very ftrange if the Houfe of Ifrael and the House of Judah, in the Prophecies of the Old Testament, should be taken for the Ita-. lians, Germans, French, Spaniards, &c. At this Rate of interpreting, every Commentator, may make the Jews Gentiles, and the Gentiles Yews, according as it ferves his Turn. But being brimful of Confidence in your Infallibility, you could not be aware of any fuch Objections, and fo you lead on your Readers through the 35th, 36th and 37th Verfes of the fame Chapter; for which I am very much obliged to you, as you have thereby given me a farther Advantage over you. In the 26th Verfe we perceive that the Seed of Ifrael should cease from being a Nation, (that is, if I take it right, a collective independant Body, as they were of old) but not for ever : In Confirmation of

of which it follows in the next Verfe, that God will not cast them all off, for all that they have done. Being perhaps fensible that the reft of the Chapter would quite undo all your Work, you wind up your Bottom with the 37th Verfe, and are politive, ' that by the Seed of Ilrael in this Place, can be meant no other than the ' fpiritual Seed of I/rael, the Church of Chrift.' But what fays Feremiab in the very next Verfe? He plainly tells us, that the City (Jerufalem) shall be rebuilt, and concludes the Chapter with a Promise, that it shall not be pluckt up, nor thrown down any more for ever. Now it is evident that this Prophecy cannot be referred to the fecond City and Temple which the Jews built after their Return from the Babylonish Captivity; becaufe they have fince ceafed from being a Nation, being fcattered all over the Earth; and that fame City and Temple have been utterly deftroyed : Confequently the Prophet must mean a third City, which is to be built, on the fame Spot, under the new Covenant.

It is farther observable, that the 30th Chapter of Jeremiab is the fame in Substance as the 31st, being a Kind of Prelude to it, and having a manifest Connection with it. The former ends thus: Bebold, the Whirlwind of the Lord goeth forth with Fury, a continuing Whirlwind, it shall fall with Pain on the Head of the Wicked. The fierce Anger of the Lord shall not return, until he have done it, and until he have performed the Intents of his Heart: In the latter Days ye shall confider it. And as the 31st Chapter begins with these Words, At the same Time, saith the the Lord, will I be the God of all the Families of Ifrael, and they shall be my People; we mult conclude, that the Prophecies in these two Chapters, in their obvious, natural Sense, are to be fulfilled in the latter Days; and that a Time of dreadful Confusion, Desolation and Woe in divers Nations, is to precede the Reftoration and Conversion of the Jews, as may be gathered from the 7th Verse of the 30th Chapter; Alas, for that Day is great, so that none is like it: It is even the Time of Jacob's Trouble, but he shall be faved out of it. See Dan. xii. 1. for a Confirmation of the fame.

Due Attention being given to my Remarks on the 30th and 31ft of Jeremiab, you'll allow it needless to follow you in the Authorities you produce from the 33d Chapter of the fame Prophet in Behalf of your Church. What you quote from Dr. Stillingfleet and Mr. Lefley does not overthrow the main Point I am contending for, which is, That the glorious Descriptions of the Meffiah's Kingdom, in the Prophets of the Old Testament, must be referred to that Period. of Time when both Jews and Gentiles shall be all united in one Faith, and under one Head, Christ; and cannot, without offering manifest Violence to the whole Stream of Prophecy, be. applied to the past nor the present State of the World, either in Spirituals or Temporals: Which I could farther illustrate by a Cloud of other Scripture Paffages; but wanting both Leifure and Inclination to write a folio Volume, I chufe to keep as close to the Chapters, from which you extract your Proofs, as the Nature of the Controverfy will admit.

Your

Your third Preliminary being out of the Latitude I chuse to fail in, I pass it by; as I like-wife do the 4th and 5th Preliminaries, the Proofs of which are drawn from buman Authorities. Neither shall I trouble my Head about your 6th Preliminary, feeing you have brought no Scripture Texts to fupport it, but fuch as may be urged by any Chriftian Societies or Congregations that firmly believe themfelves to be the true Church of Christ: And as for the Writings of the Fathers, or any other human Compositions, antient or modern, I cannot make use of them in this Dispute, for the Reafons affigned at my fetting out. The Circumstances and Talents of the Bulk of Mankind do not admit of being burthened with fuch a Heap of Authorities. If an Artifan wants to make a careful and diligent Inquiry after the true Church, must he fell his Tools to buy Fathers, Schoolmen, &c. and fo ftarve himfelf and Family before he can find her out? The Bible alone is fufficient to guide any Man in this Inquiry; and if I can fhew that you have blundered, or wilfully prevaricated, in the Ufe you make of the Old Testament to prove the Infailibility of the Roman Church, his own Senfe will tell him how much Credit he may give to fuch Parts of your Book as I take no Notice of.

Your feventh Preliminary being also foreign to my Defign, which is not to fet up for judging who fhall be faved, and who fhall be damned, I difmifs it with recommending to your ferious Confideration thefe Words of our bleffed Saviour; If any Man hear my Words, and believe not.

not, I judge him not : For I came not to judge the World, but to fave the World. He that rejesteth me, and receiveth not my Words, bath one that judgeth him : The Word that I have fpoken, the fame shall judge him in the last Day. John xii. 47, 48. By which we may perceive, that every one is to be judged according to the Measure of Knowledge he has Opportunities of receiving, and the Use he makes of it; and that if the Word of Life does not reach his Ears, he is not to be judged by the fame.

I come now to your Eighth Preliminary, which runs thus.

All the Marks or Characters of the true
Church of *Chrift*, fet down in Scripture and
Fathers, agree to the Church in Communion
with *Rome*, and none of them all to *Pro-*teftants.'

In order to prove this, you ply us again with Texts from *Ifaiab*, viz. Chap. xlix. 22, 23, liv. 3. lx. 3, 11, 12. which Places having been already taken Notice of, I have nothing farther to add here. Then, being puffed up with the lofty Defcriptions of that fublime Prophet, which you imagine to be all applicable to your Church, you run on in this Strain. —' It was the Church of *Cbrift* which, *Ifaiab* ' ii. and *Miccb* iv. is called the *Mountain* of ' the *Houfe* of the *Lord*. It was this Church ' that was fignified by the *Stone hew'd cut the* ' *Mountain without Hands*, Daniel ii. 34, 35. ' which grew up into a great Mountain and filled G

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• the whole Earth; which the Prophet inter-· prets, v. 44, 45. of a Kingdom that should · fubdue all other Kingdoms, and stand for ever." -Now, permit me to think, that that Society, of which the Bishop of Rome is the visible Head, and the Prince of Delufion the invifib e one, (pardon the Expression; if it be too coarfe in these polite Times, it was not deemed fo formerly) cannot be that Church which Isaiab and Micab fay shall be exalted above the Hills. and give Laws and Instructions to all Nations : but, on the contrary, feems rather to be the People that shall cast their Idols to the Moles and to the Bats, to go into the Clefts of the Rocks, and into the Tops of the ragged Rocks, for fear of the Lord, and for the Glory of his Majefty, when he arifeth to shake terribly the Earth. As for the Application you make in this Place of Daniel's fecond Chapter, though I have fufficiently ob-. viated it already, I may further obferve, that there is not the leaft Shadow of Reafon for it, unlefs you infift upon the bold Pufhes made by the Roman Pontifis to bring Kings and Emperors under their Yoke as well in temporal as fpiritual Mattters; and their vigorous Efforts to recover the Holy Land out of the Hands of the Mahometons; thus arrogantly attempting a Work referved for the Professions of true Christianity in the latter Days. But the ill Success of those Encroachments upon the Civil Powers, the horrible Scenes of Confusion and Bloodshed they were productive of in Christendom, and the difinal Cataftrophe of all the Expeditions made to the Holy Land at the Inftigation of the Popes, plainly demonstrate . by what Spirit they were actuated : The Fruit was

was anfwerable to the Trec: They flrove against the Decrees of Heaven, ran counter to the Order of God and Nature, broke through all Principles of Equity and Humanity, and did profper accordingly.

However, being refolved to make those Paffages of Ilaiab and other Prophets fit your Church at any Rate, you proceed to enumerate the feveral Nations converted to Popery from the 5th to the 15th Century, and then give us a fhort, puffy Account of the Success of your Preachers, in thefe latter Ages, ' in reducing • an infinite Multitude of Unbelievers to the " Fold of Chrift, the Catholic Church, in all · Parts of the infidel World ;' which, after all, we need not much wonder at, even though we fhould allow that you don't exaggerate on this Head. The Bulk of Mankind being very prone to Idolatry (the Sin which, I believe, the Old Serpent chiefly fets himfelf to propagate, as it is an Inlet to all other Corruptions) whatever Christian Society will stoop to humour Pagans in this Article, by retaining Images, and allowing a Plurality of Gods, or Objects of religious Worship, cannot fail of making many Profelytes : And this, in my Judgment, is the most natural Way of accounting for what Succefs your Church may have had in those Missions; fince it is notorious that your itinerant Preachers neither can nor do pretend to the fame Gifts as the Apoftles and fome of their Fellow-Labourers had : Yet you mightily boaft of the Miracles wrought by fome of your modern Apoftles, which, I fuppofe, pafs among your Flock for as authentic as any recorded in G 2 Holy

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Holy Writ. But as for those modern Miracles, I hope one may call them in question without being an Infidel.

The next Characteriftick whereby you think we may difcover the Romifs Church to be the true Church of Chrift, is Antiquity : And here, among other Texts produced to no Purpofe, you give us Jeremiab vi. 16. 'Thus faith the · Lord, stand ye in the Ways, and see, and ask for · the Old Paths, where is the good Way, and " walk therein, and ye shall find Rest for your " Souls."-Were it not for the Specimens you have already given of your excellent Knack at mifapplying the Scripture, one could almost fwear you only meant to banter us in quoting this Passage; Jeremiab being a very improper Authority to be produced in behalf of your Church. The conftant Employment of this Propiet, the Burthen of his Song, as I may expies it, was to dehort the Jews from the new raths, Idolatry, which I perceive they were then as obflinately and flupidly determined to walk in, as the most ignorant and ftiff-neck'd of your Communion can poffibly be. However foolish or enthusiaftical it may feem to you and others, I cannot help obferving, that · Jeremiab and all the Prophets must have been (if your Church is in the Right) meer Bunglers in Divinity, perfect Dunces in Logic, that did not understand the pretty Art of reconciling ' the Commandments of God with the Inventions of Men : For, without mincing the Matter, or making use of any thing like School-Diffinctions and Quibbles, those inspired Writers tell us, that to fet up any Images, or to pay any religious

ligious Worship to the Creature, is a forsaking of the Creator, and casting him behind our Back. Alas! what Pity it is that they were Strangers to these fo serviceable Terms, Latria, Doulia, relative Honour, &c.—Here, Sir, I must bespeak your Patience, while I transcribe a few Passages of Jeremiab to support these Reflections.

Chap. ii. 26. As the Thief is ashamed when he is found, so is the House of Israel ashamed; they, their Kings, their Princes, and their Priests, and their Prophets,

27. Saying to a Stock, Thou art my Father, and to a Stone, Thou hast brought me forth: For they have turned their Back unto me, and not their Face: But in the Time of their Trouble they will fay, Arife, and fave us.

28. But where are thy Gods that thou haft made thee? Let them arife, if they can fave thee in the Time of thy Trouble : For according to the Number of thy Cities are thy Gods, O Judah.

Chap. viii. 8. How do you fay, We are wife, and the Law of the Lord is with us? Lo, certainly in vain made he it, the Pen of the Scribes is in vain.

If, according to your arbitrary Way of interpreting Scripture, the Houfe of *Ifrael* is to be taken for the Nations that conflitute your Church, and *Mount Zion* and *Jerufalem* muft ftand for *Rome*, when the Text may convey any Ideas advantageous to your Caufe, how are we

to

to apply these Passages? You see how the Prophet charges his Nation with the most flupid Act of Idolatry Men can be capable of, and how wife those Idolaters were in their own Conceit! From whence I conjecture, that the Jewills Doctors in those Days were not at a Loss for fophiftical Arguments to fling in the Teeth of the Lord's Prophets, in Vindication of their idolatrous Practices; it being otherwife impoffible, at least for me, to conceive, how the Kings, the Princes, the Priefts, the Scribes or Expounders of the Law, and the whole Nation, could perfift in fuch Errors and Abominations as the Prophets fo vehemently declaimed against, (and this too after they had partly feen and felt the Judgments denounced against Idolaters) unlefs they had had fome Sort of Excufes, fomething like a Shadow of Reafoning, to alledge for the Lawfulness, or at least the Inoffensiveness, of those Practices : Nor do I doubt but that if their Reafons had been recorded and handed down to us, there would have appeared no material Difference between them and the Arguments urged by modern Doctors in Defence of Image-worship and Invocation of Saints and Angels .-- The Rant or Flourish with which you close your Section of Antiquity, is not much amifs, confidering it drops from the Pen of a Paftor of an infallible Church. 'Our Religion, you fay, is the old Religion. 'Tis the <sup>6</sup> old Religion of England; the very Walls can " witnefs it. 'Tis the old Religion of all · Chriftendom; all Kind of Monuments atteft <sup>s</sup> it; our very Enemies cannot deny it. Pro-" testancy came into the World 1500 Years after <sup>6</sup> Chrift; therefore it came into the World 1500 · Years "Years too late to be the Religion of Chrift." -But pray, Doctor, what is to be proved. by this puffy Stuff? Truly, nothing at all for your Purpofe. You may indeed prove by the Walls and Monuments of Rome and other Places, that Paganifm was the old Religion of those Countries : But would any well-informed Chriftian infer from thence (tho' it would be a conclusive Argument with an Idolater) that Paganism is the true Religion? Upon the fame Grounds the Jewish Doctors in Jeremiah's Time might have argued, that their Way of worfhipping God being older than that which Moses taught their Fathers, it must therefore be right: And fo, at this Rate, Men of corrupt Hearts may explain away the cleareft Precepts in Holy Writ.

The fourth Section of the eighth Preliminary, treating of Apostolical Succession, which is the fourth Mark whereby you difcover the Church of Rome to be the Church of Christ, I fhall fay but little to. According to my Conceptions, the Succeffors of the Apoftles are those that teach the fame Doctrines which the Apoftles taught, and do Honour to their Profession by their Morals; and whether their Numbers be great or fmall, fpread all over the World, or confined to the narrow Limits of one Nation; whether they bear Rule in the Earth, or fit mourning in the Wildernefs, waiting for a Deliverance, they alone conftitute the true Church of Chrift. In this Inquiry let every Man that has but little Leifure take the Bible for his Guide: This will tell him that worfhipping Images, and fetting up more than one Mediator between

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between God and Man, is *Idolatry*; that an arbitrary, perfecuting Spirit, is of the Devil, who is ftiled a Murderer from the Beginning. But if this does not fatisfy him, let him, if he has Time and Money to fpare, dip into Hiftory, and read the Lives of the *Popes* in particular; and then fee, in a long Lift of about two hundred and fifty Bifhops of *Rome*, how many *Succeffors* of the *Apoftles* he can pick out of it.

The remaining Sections of this your eighth and last Preliminary, I skip over, my chief Business being only with such of your Scripture Proofs as I apprehend are least understood; and fo I take in Hand the second Section in the Body of your Work, the Title of which is,

That the Church of *Chrift*, in her Councils
and Paftors, is the Judge of all Controverfies
of Religion, and that all Chriftians are obliged
to acquiefce to her Decifions.

This I may partly grant, and yet without giving you any Advantage over me: For, upon the Principles of your Divines, it is requifite, in order to render a general Council infallible, that the Members of it meet together *duly qualified*, and *rightly prepared*, for interpreting the Scripture in any controverted Point; and then there is no Doubt but that the *Holy Ghoft* affifts those who diligently and fincerely feek him in Purity of Heart: As, on the other Hand, the Spirit of Error, the *Father* of *Lies*, never fails to lead Men astray that are actuated on those folemn and weighty Occasions, by worldly, carnal Motives, as Pride, Ambition, Covetournefs,

nefs, &c. To mention no other than your laft general Council, can any Man of Common Senfe believe that the Holy Ghost had any Direction or Influence at Trent? If he had, the Members of that Council must have been very dull or obdurate, to fpend fo many Years in deciding Matters which an Affembly of wife, honeft Men might have determined in as few Weeks.-----However, to make good your Proposition, you direct us, in the first Place, to the second Epiftle of Peter, Chap. iii. 16. which I thus expound for you, tho', purfuant to my Plan, I ought to pass it by, as it belongs to the New Testament : Seeing then that the Scriptures are fo hard to be understood, and that St. Peter, whofe Succeffor the Bishop of Rome is, could fpy out dark Paffages in St. Paul's Epiftles; we must therefore rely entirely on the Pope and the Bishops in Communion with him, for the Interpretation of the Bible. The other Texts offered in Support of this Section I may alfo pass over unnoticed, as they are not more to your Purpole than that from St. Peter, and may be urged by any Society refolved to exercife Dominion over People's Faith : And fo I haften to your third Section, the Head or Title of which runs thus :

That the Church of *Cbrif*, which, as we
have feen in the foregoing Section, is by divine Appointment the Judge of all our Controverfies of Religion, is by divine Promife
infallible in the Exercise of this Judgment.'

The Church of Christ, as I take it, must be the whole Body of the Faithful, no matter H where ( 50 )

as fuch, is undoubtedly directed by the Spirit of God; yet all the Faithful cannot be Judges of Controversies, tho' they are fufficiently qualified to judge of what is necessary for Salvation; nor do we find by Experience, that the most learned and pious Men are more exempt from Errors in religious Speculations than in other Things. However, if the Divines of your Church could but forbear dipping into the prophetical Writings for Proofs of her Infallibility, one might be more apt to think her infallible, as a Fool, by holding his Tongue, may fometimes be taken for a wife Man. But let us fee how you make out the Roman Church's Claim to this unerring Judgment in Controverfies of Religion.

Your first Proof is taken from Ifaiab's 59th Chapter, V. 20, 21. 'The Redeemer shall come • to Zion, and to them that turn from Trans-" greffion in Jacob, faith the Lord : As for me, · this is my Covenant with them, faith the Lord; • my Spirit that is upon thee, and my Words " which I have put in thy Mouth, shall not depart · out of thy Mouth, nor out of the Mouth of thy . Seed, nor out of the Mouth of thy Seed's Seed, · faith the Lord, from kenceforth and for ever.'-Well enough urged, in one Senfe, for the perpetual abiding of the Holy Ghoft with the Faithful or the Church of Chrift, yet no Proof that Rome has all along had, and still has the Spirit of Truth. But in order to come at the true Senfe of these two Verses, we should carefully perufe the whole Chapter, without the leaft Prejudice for or against any Church now extant :

cant; and then we may perceive the Prophet complains of an universal Depravity and Departure from Truth and Righteoulnefs: At V. 16, 17, 18. there being no Man left to fet Things to Rights, we fee God arifing to take Vengeance on all his Enemies; the Confequence of which, as appears by the next Verfe, is, that the Lord shall be feared from one End of the Earth unto the other; which has never yet been the Cafe with this World, or elfe all Histories must be false. Then, upon the overthrow of the Enemy that shall come in like a Flood, follows the Conversion of the Jews, who are enlighten'd by the Spirit of God, and have a Promife of his continuing with them from thenceforth for ever. This is farther illustrated by the next Chapter of Isaiab, which fets forth the Glory and great Extent of the Meffiab's Kingdom, upon the Calling in of the Jews, and Jerusalem's becoming the Head of his Church. What that Enemy, mentioned in the 19th Verse of Chap. 59, may be, I will not take upon me to determine; but I suppose that the Gospel cannot be restored at Jerusalem, nor the Jews fettled again in the Land of Canaan. 'till the Ottoman Power be broken : Nor is it likely that the Race of Ifrael will embrace Christianity, 'till they fee Christendom purged from Idolatry, and Christians at Unity among themfelves. And how Idolatry may be totally cradicated, 'till that particular Place, which has been the chief Promoter and main Support of it, is deftroyed, I cannot well comprehend; because St. John is very clear in regard to the Destruction of a great Whore that sitteth upon many Waters, a great City that reigneth over the H 2 the

the Kings of the Earth. See Revel. xvii. and xviii.

As for the Notion on which you lay fo much Strefs, Page 83, and are pleafed to call the common Notion of Christians, viz. ' that the ' Conversion of the Jews shall not be till near ' the End of the World,' I prove the Fallacy of it as follows.

In the first Place I refer you to the three last Verses of Jeremiab's 31st Chapter, where the Prophet, after speaking of the Establishment of the new Covenant with the Jewish Nation in particular, foretells the rebuilding of Jerusalem, and concludes with this special Promise, It shall not be pluckt up nor thrown down any more for ever. Hence it is evident there must be a long Space of Time between this Event and the End of the World.

For a fecond Proof that your common Notion above mentioned is falle and ridiculous, pleafe to confult the 65th Chapter of Ifaiab, from v. 76 to the End, which, I think, puts it quite out of Difpute that the Jews shall be grafted into the Christian Church long before the End of the World. For the Benefit of your Flock, who labour under a Famine of the Word of God, I transcribe a few Passages of that Chapter, annexing a brief Exposition, in the Light the Matter appears to me, being ever ready to correct my Notions upon Conviction of their being erroneous.

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17. For behold, I create new Heavens, and a new Earth: And the former fhall not be remember'd, nor come into Mind.—The State of this World fhall be fo altered, that, figuratively fpeaking, it may be called a new Creation. By Heaven and Earth the Jewish Prophets commonly mean only the World in which we live; at least the Context urges us to take it here in this Senfe: In confirmation of, which I may produce the  $P_{falmis}$ , who faith, that God shall fend forth his Spirit to renew the Face of the Earth.

18. But be you glad and rejoice for ever in that which I create : For behold, I create ferufalem a Rejoicing, and her People a Joy.—Whether you take this ferufalem for the whole Chriftian Church, or only for a new City built on the fame Spot where the Old one ftood, is not material to the main Point, which is, that there fhall be a glorious and comfortable Change. This cannot be difputed; though whatever Bleffings the World in general may receive, does not exclude a particular Pre-eminence referved for ferufalem.

19. And I will rejoice in Jerufalem, and joy in my People; and the Voice of weeping fhall be no more heard in her, nor the Voice of crying.—The old City, having been remarkably diffinguished for God's heavy Judgments and Plagues, the Prophet therefore notes, for the Comfort of the Inhabitants of the new City, that it shall be free from all Afflictions: The Days of her Mourning are then ended, as he fays, Chap. 60. v. 20.

20,

20. There shall be no more thence an Infant of Days, nor an old Man that bath not filled his Days: For the Child shall die an hundred Years old, but the Sinner being an hundred Years old, shall be accursed.—This may be best explained by the 4th and 5th Verses of Zechariab's 8th Chapter.

21, 22. And they shall build Houses and inhabit them; and they shall plant Vineyards, and eat the Fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat: For as the Days of a Tree are the Days of my People, and mine Elect shall long enjoy the Work of their Hands .-- Signifying, if not a longer Life, at least that every body shall quietly enjoy the Fruits of their Labour : There is then no more Violence, Wasting, nor Destruction, (Ifaiab lx. 18.) but all fit down fecurely under their Vine and their Fig-tree, (Ifaiab ii. and Micab iv.) the Swords being beaten into Plough-fhares, and the Spears into Pruning-hooks, the Nations learning War no more. All the Weapons of War are burnt, as Ezekiel expresses it, Chap. 39, and Peace is established in the Earth; which coincides with the Reftoration of the Jews and the Fullness of the Gentiles, and invincibly proves the Weakness and Ignorance of those who imagine that the Race of Ifrael will not be converted till near the End of the World, if by the End they mean the general Conflagration.

Let us now examine the fecond Proof of your third Section, which you take from *Yaiab* ix. 6, 7. <sup>6</sup> For

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For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the Government shall be upon bis
Shoulder: And his Name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. Of the Encrease of his Government and Peace there shall be no End, upon the Throne of David and upon bis Kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with Judgment and with Justice, from henceforth even for ever. The Zeal of the Lord of Hosts will perform this.

Here we have indeed a comfortable and fublime Idea of what the *Meffiah*'s Kingdom fhalf be; but I cannot allow this Prophecy to have been yet fulfilled in all Points. When infpired Men fpeak of the Throne of *David*, muft we underftand the capital City of the *Fourth* Monarchy? If fuch arbitrary Interpretations were allowable, the facred Volumes, which were defigned to bring Mankind to Peace, Unity and Concord in this World, and to eternal Happinefs hereafter, would be productive of a worfe than *Babel Confusion*: At this Rate we might allegorize the whole Bible into rank. Nonfenfe or Blafphemy.

Your third Proof is from Ifaiab xxxv. 4, 5, &c. 'Behold your God will come — — he 'will come and fave you.' [The Prophet fays, that God will come with Vengeance; but why you declined mentioning that Circumstance of his coming, is best known to yourfelf.] 'Then 'the Eyes of the Blind shall be opened, &c. And 'a Highway shall be there, and it shall be called 'the the Way of Holinefs; the Unclean shall not past
over it, the Wayfaring Men, tho' Fools, shall
not err therein.'—Therefore, according to
your Method of expounding the Scriptures, believe and practife whatever the Roman Church dictates, and ye cannot miss the Way to Heaven.

But, in order to underftand the 35th of Ifaiab, we must give a little Attention to the preceding Chapter. In these two Chapters I think we have, not the *Planting* of the Church of *Christ*, but its *Restoration*, the Way to which is paved by God's fignal Vengeance on all who would not have him to reign over them : And this, you know, was not done in the primitive Times of Christianity, nor in any Age fince. The following Passages from the 34th Chapter make it plainer than any thing I can fay.

1: Come near, ye Nations, to bear, and bearken ye People: Let the Earth hear, and all that is therein; the World, and all Things that come forth of it.

2. For the Indignation of the Lord is upon all Nations, and his Fury upon all their Armies : He bath utterly destroyed them, he bath delivered them to the Slaughter.

8. For it is the Day of the Lord's Vengeance, and the Year of Recompences for the Controverfy of Zion.

The Scripture being beft expounded by Scripture, fuch as want farther Light into those Paffages fages may confult Ifaiab ii. Jer. xxv. Ezek. xxxviii and xxxix. Micab iv. Revel. xix. As for the Remainder of Ifaiab's 34th Chapter, it may be partly explained by the 18th of the Apocalypfe, where St. John borrows fome of that Prophet's Expressions in denouncing God's Judgments against modern Babylon. This fignal Vengeance being executed, then we fee, in Ifaiab xxxv. the peaceable and glorious Effate of the Church, with a particular refpect to Jerusalem, as the following Verses evince.

9. No Lion shall be found there, nor any ravenous Beast shall go up thereon; it shall not be found there: But the redeemed of the Lord shall walk there.—Alluding perhaps, by Way of Contrast, (if such an Interpretation be warrantable) to that See which pretends to be the Seat of Christ's Vicar, where many a Lion and ravenous Beast has been found, such as Gregory vii. Boniface viii. &c. &c.

10. And the ranfom'd of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with Songs and everlasting Joy upon their Heads: They shall obtain Joy and Gladness, and Sorrow and Sighing shall fly away.

Your 4th and 5th Proofs being taken out of *Ifaiab*'s .54th and 60th Chapters, they require no Notice from me in this Place, as I have already difpatched you on the Subject of those two Chapters. Proceed we then to your fixth Proof, which is from *Ezzk*. xxxvii. 24, 26.

' David my Servant (that is Christ, who is of s the House of David) (hall be King over them; e and they shall all have one Shepherd : They shall alfo walk in my Judgments, and observe my <sup>6</sup> Statutes, and do them - - Moreover, I • will make a Covenant of Peace with them; it ' shall be an everlasting Covenant with them : And I will place them, and multiply them, · and will let my Sanctuary in the Midst of them " for evermore.' This, you fay, not only implies the perpetual Visibility of the Church, but also her Infallibility : But, in my Judgment, your Way of reafoning feems to imply, that Men must be great Fools, or fomething worfe, before they can fet up for Infallibility. Any honeft, fenfible Man may fee, in this Chapter of Ezekiel, a plain, express Promise to bring the whole Houfe of Ifrael to the Knowledge of Christ; and that from the Accomplishment of this Promife we must date the glorious and triumphant Estate of the Church on Earth. Nay, the very Verfe between the two which you thought would answer your End, puts it quite out of Difpute, that the Prophet means a general Return of the Tribes of Ifrael to their own Land, upon their embracing the Gofpel: And their being united with the Gentiles, under one Head, Christ, may be gathered from the whole Scope of the Chapter. You yourfelf, Sir, feem to have been fenfible that the 25th Verfe is fufficient to overthrow your Inferences, otherwife you had not fkipt over it : But fuffer me to tell you, that its obvious Connection with those between which it lies, intitled it to a Place in your Work. However, I am willing to excufe the Omiffion; the Badnefs

Badnefs of the Caufe might not admit of a more candid Way of proceeding : And befides, when Men have once attained to Infallibility, they need not take much Care how they reafon, nor how they apply the Scripture. Hence it is that we are to take Mount Zion and Jerufalem for Rome, and the Land of Canaan for St. Peter's Patrimony or the Pope's Territories. If you think my Reflections too harfh, pleafe to accept of the following Verfes in the fame Chapter of Ezekiel, as an Excufe for it.

21. Thus faith the Lord God, Behold, I will take the Children of Ifrael from among the Heathen whither they be gone, and will gather them on every Side, and bring them into their own Land. —So evidently applicable to the Jews alone, that the most fubtil Sophister cannot warp it to any other Senfe.

22. And I will make them one Nation in the Land upon the Mountains of Ifrael, and one King Shall be King to themall : And they shall be no more two Nations, neither shall they be divided into two Kingdoms any more at all.—Before the Babylonish Captivity they formed two diffinct Sovereignties, the Kingdom of Judah and that of Ifrael : But after their last Reftoration (the Return from Babylon being out of the Question here) there will be no such Division; neither will the chief Cause of it, Idolatry, be ever found amongst them, as we fee in the next Verfe.

23. Neither shall they defile themselves any more with their Idols, nor with their detestable Things, nor with any of their Trangressions; But I will I 2 save (60)

Save them out of all their dwelling Places, wherein they have finn'd, and will cleanse them: So shall they be my People, and I will be their God.

25. And they shall dwell in the Land that I have given unto Jacob my Servant; wherein your Fathers have dwelt, and they shall dwell therein, even they and their Children, and their Children's Children for ever, and my Servant David shall be their Prince for ever.—This David being understood, both by Christians and Jews, to be the Mession of the Voristians and Jews, to be the idiculous Notion, that the Restoration of the latter will not be till near the End of the World's Whereas any Man may see that they and their Posterity, for many Generations, are to dwell in that very Land which Moses led them to, and Joshua put them in Postession of.

28. And the Heathen shall know that I the Lora do fantify Israel, when my Santtuary shall be in the Midst of them for evermore.

Such as may want to be better fatisfied that you have grofsly milapplied the 24th and 26th Verfes of *Ezckiel's* 37th Chapter, need but fludy the 36th Chapter, from which I extract only two Paffages here, to excite them to it.

10. And I will multiply Men upon you, all the Houle of Ifrael, even all of it, and the Cities shall be inhabited, and the Wastes shall be built.

11. And I will multiply upon you Man and Beast, and they shall encrease and bring Fruit, and I will settle you after your old Estates, and will -2. do do better unto you than at your Beginnings, and ye shall know that I am the Lord.

Having thus turned against you all the Paffages of the Old Testament which you bring as Proofs that your Communion must needs be the true Church of Christ, I leave your Proofs from the New Testament, as premised at my fetting out, 'to be taken into Confideration by fuch as have more Leifure, and are better qualified than I am for a fuller and more accurate Refutation of your Work; which they will find an eafy Tafk, provided they don't flight the Foundation I have built upon: And this I would recommend to the English Clergy in particular, who, if I conjecture right, are in more Danger of a Reftoration of Popery, than of the Eftablifhment of Judaism, which fome People apprehend will be the Fruits of a late Act of Parliament, if not fpeedily repealed.

I muft not take my Leave of you without making fome Apology for the Tartnefs with which I have treated you. Be pleafed, then, to underftand, that tho' I have made Choice of the Epiftolary Stile on this Occafion, you need not take in Dudgeon any of my Reflections, even where I detect you in blundering or prevaricating. I acknowledge that no Doctor of your Party could have better maintained the pretended Infallibility of the *Roman* Church ; confequently, your Miftakes, whether wilful or not, are chargeable upon the whole Body that lays claim to an unerring Authority in Matters of Faith; and you may ftand acquitted of Ignorance or Difingenuity, as you have only collected and delivered. delivered the Sentiments and Arguments of a Society whom you believe infallible,

As for this Performance of mine; I have not Vanity enough to think it faultlefs. I am fenfible fome Criticks will fay that the Subject is treated too fuperficially : In anfwer to which I shall only observe, that the most voluminous Work, were it as well connected, and as plain as mathematical Demonstrations, would make no Impression on the Slothful, the Proud, the Covetous, &c., Brevity is what I have endeavoured at, being perfuaded that if what I have done is right in the main, others will be excited to improve upon it; but if wrong, then the shorter the better :- It will hurt no Man's Pocket, nor rob him of above an Hour, if he thinks it not worth a fecond Reading. Of buman Compositions we can only fay, that they are the best which have the fewest Faults; and, whether mine be good or bad, that you may make a proper Use of it, is the unfeigned Wish of

# Your humble Servant,

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